THE Bombay Guzette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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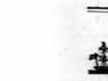

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper ship FRENCHMEN, 1159 Tons Register, W. GALLOWAY, Commander, will sail positively on the middle of April. For Freight or passage apply to Messrs. ROBINSON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FOR HAVRE.

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THE new and fast sailing well-known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain F. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. TRONER & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 28th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 9 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED Commander, (altered extensively, an efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accomodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NUREBHOY & Co. Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Mouliahw's house.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander will be dispatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 9th April, at 10 A.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C, care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. —A CANARESE and MARATHI TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

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Two Assistant Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 80 and 100, respectively, per mensem.

An examination for these above-mentioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

High Court House, Fort Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lease, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To secure as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

Notices.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S TYABJEE & Co. S. TYABJEE & Co.

MR. JOHN HURST is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd 4th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the Easter Holidays.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
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T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan Limited,
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 20th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following propositions will be submitted to the Meeting.

1. That this Meeting approves of the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with Government for the reclamation of land from the Sea in the Harbour of Bombay, and the Directors are hereby empowered to carry the same into effect in such manner as to them may seem proper, and for that purpose to surrender or otherwise make over to the Government all or any portion of the Elphinstone Bander.

2. That the following be added to the Regulations contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

"The Directors shall be at liberty from time to time to sell or lease upon such terms as to them may seem proper any portions of the land for the time being belonging to the Company, and any buildings, premises, or other property of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of April, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Instrument in writing in the Goojeratee language, bearing date the 28th day of February 1863, Mr. SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, Mr. JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, JERBAEE and her husband Mr. SORABJEE RUTTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, the Administrators and Administratrix and next-of-kin of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, have for the considerations therein mentioned, released, assigned, and made over to their Co-administrator and Co-next-of-kin, Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, all their respective Rights, Shares, and Interests, in so much of the personal or moveable Estate, Property, Debts, and Effects, of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, as still remains undivided. Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA taking upon himself the payments and discharge of all debts and liabilities due by or from the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or his Estate.

All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or who hold any property forming part of his personal Estate, are required to pay debts and deliver such property to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who alone can give a legal receipt or discharge for the same, and those who have any claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are required to send their accounts and claims for adjustment and payment to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who will pay and discharge the same.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Administrators and Administratrix.

Bombay, 19th March 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DATE OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

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The MINSTRELS will appear on this occasion with—

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Mr. L. F. PALIN for this occasion only, will play the Celebrated Solo, arranged for the Flute, of—

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DAVE CARSON will appear and sing for the first time, the popular IRISH SONG, entitled—

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J. O. PIERCE, in NEW SOLOS.

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SHELLS OF THE OCEAN ..... MISS EMMA GRATTAN.
Ernani Ernani Iovolami, (Flute Solo ..L. F. Palin.
The Nightingale (Words and Music, by J. O. Pierce) ..... { Messrs. Brower, Pierce, Campbell, Carson, and Palin.
WHEN GOOSEBERRIES GROW ON THE STEM OF A DAISY ..... } MR. F. BURY.
Solo Rock Harmonicon ..... J. O. Pierce.
Paddy's Wedding ..... Dave Carson.
Ballad ..... H. C. Campbell.
SOUVENIR DE BELINI (Solo Violin)...HERR SOMMERLATT.

The First Part to conclude with the Laughable Burlesque on SPIRIT RAPPING by CARSON and BROWER.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

THE SERENADERS WITH BLACK FACES.

Introductory Overture ..... S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, Sounds of pleasure ..... Company.
Lilly Bell, 1st time ..... T. P. Brower.
The Hen Convention ..... Dave Carson.
Gentle Jenny Gray ..... J. O. Pierce.
Gentle Jenny Gray ..... T. P. Brower.
Serenade ..... H. C. Campbell.
Emeline ..... H. C. C.

CAROLINA STATE by DAVE CARSON.

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Monday, 30th March 1863.

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(PRICES CURRENT (26th March 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:—		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)		Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (to arrive)		" 460 to 467
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New Oomrawutee		" 426 to 427
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New Mangalore		" 442 to 445
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Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-8 to 7-9
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	38 to 39
Niger	"	27 to 28

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

(From the Times, Feb. 28.)

MANCHESTER, *Feb.* 27.—The yarn-market has been very flat and depressed, with little or no business doing for any quarter. In some few cases spinners have quoted rather lower prices than on Tuesday to effect sales. It was mentioned in our report last week that there had been some considerable transactions in 40's mule for India, at 23d. per lb., but we omitted to say that the staple was to be Surats of good qualities. Since those transactions business in all kinds of yarn has been exceedingly flat. The cloth-market has also been very depressed, with very little inquiry and irregular prices. Very few sales are reported, and where there have been any sellers have mostly been compelled to take rather lower rates than could have been obtained on Tuesday. Many of the holders of cloth maintain considerable steadiness, but at the same time others appear rather anxious to sell, and this leads to much irregularity. For printing cloths there is very little demand. The stocks of long-cloths and T-cloths are now small comparatively with some other goods, and the better qualities are held with much firmness. Domestics are rather scarce. Messrs. Pender and Co. say:—"In shirtings a moderate business has been done (during the month), chiefly in standard cloths; 39-inch 6lb. shirtings are quoted at prices from 11s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; 7lb., 13s. 9d. to 14s. 6d.; and 8½lb., from 15s. 9d. for very ordinary, up to 17s. and 17. 6d. Some sales of standard cloths, 8½lb., were made 10 days ago at 16s. 3d. and 16s. 6d." The returns of exports to India this year show an increased decline. The total shipments of plain cotton cloths to Calcutta in the two months of this year (the return being only to the 16th of February) were 10,908,975 yards, against 53,737,822 yards in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decline of 42,849,747 yards. To Bombay the exports for the same period have been 8,173,812 yards, against 27,104,060 yards in the corresponding period of last year, showing a falling off equal to 18,930,248 yards.

(Manchester Examiner, 21st Feb.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday Evening.*

THE market at the beginning of the week again relapsed into dullness, and although the telegraphic advices received from India to the 30th January were of a favourable nature, their effect was counteracted by the uncertainty that prevails as to the continuance of the war in America, which still keeps the Liverpool cotton market anything but firm, and buyers in this anything but confident. There has been an absence of the depression that has recently existed, but the business done on Tuesday was of a very limited character. The market remained much in the same state on Wednesday, but yesterday the reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England from 5 to 4 per cent. seemed to impart more firmness to cotton, and this market was influenced in a similar manner as regards goods and yarns. The amount of business doing has not been great, but the feeling in the market shows less dullness, and buyers find that prices are not so much in their favour as they were a few days ago, and, though irregularity still exists, it is so marked as it was previously.

In yarns there has been rather more doing, but still no considerable amount of transactions can be reported. For India some fair sales of common 40's mule have been effected, but with this exception there is not much demand for the East. For the Mediterranean some business continues to be done, but the offers made have been too low to meet with general acceptance. German buyers still act with much caution, and as respects the home trade, though some sales took place on Saturday and Monday for yarns for manufacturing purposes, the previous dullness is again apparent.

As regards goods, the accounts from India this week have not materially assisted the market. Some fair sales of India shirtings were made on Saturday, but the peculiar position of affairs in America at the present time causes buyers to hesitate about shipping goods for a six months' voyage, which as regards either price or quality, would meet with little favour should the American war cease and cotton arrive from the South in a few months. Although these consideration prevent purchases, the production is so greatly reduced as to prevent such accumulations of stocks as would compel producers to be urgent to make sales, and prices on the whole are fairly maintained. A fair demand continues for long cloths of the light makes for the Levant trade, to the production of which many looms have been turned. T cloths for the same quarter also continue saleable, as do light printers also. In other departments of the cloth market there is no change observable.

The Liverpool cotton market has been dull all week, and, though firmer at the close, prices were 1d. lower for American, and for inferior classes of Surat ¼d. to ½d. The sales of the week reach a total of only 18,250 bales, 1,960 of which were on speculation, 4,890 for export, and 11,400 for home use. Exports are still large, the actual quantity exported during the week being 6,518 bales. Imports, 38,928 bales of all kinds.

The quantity of cotton at sea at the present time and at the corresponding period last year is as follows:—

	This year.	Last year.
East Indian	182,000 bales.	140,000 bales.
American cotton	— bales.	— bales.
	182,000	140,000

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

(From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 25.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

OUR market, influenced partly by the dullness of the raw material in Liverpool, and to some extent by a fear of the political complications which may possibly flow from the insurrectionary movements in Polana, continues flat and depressed, with business on any considerable scale quite at a stand.

Some sellers report a steadier feeling, with rather more inquiry, but in general the market cannot be considered better in any respect since last week, while, on the other hand, prices are, on the average, weaker, and quite as irregular.

In yarns very few transactions are reported, either for export or the home trade. For India mules, from 30's to 60's, there is a faint inquiry, but few actual offers are made, and hardly any business has been done in them. The German merchants, discouraged by the gloomy accounts from the various continental markets, hold aloof from business, and only operate for the supply of their immediate wants. Twist and pincops for the home trade are very flat, and the small amount of business done in Blackburn 32's has been generally at a decline of about ¼d. per lb on the rates current this day week. In doubled yarns very little has been done, and the tendency of prices is against sellers. With the exception of No. 40's, which, being scarce, is comparatively steady in value, this class of yarns is weaker and rather worse to sell. In the finer counts, both single and two-fold, prices are nominally steady, but nothing is doing in them.

The cloth market continues dull and unchanged, and, notwithstanding the improved advices from the East, the India buyers refuse to engage in any speculative operations, and only buy in very moderate quantities. For other kinds of cloth there is very little inquiry, and the aggregate amount of business done has been small. Sellers in general show a good deal of firmness, but the tendency of the market is adverse to them, and it closes weak and irregular.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, FEB. 27.

(From the Times, Feb. 28.)

SALES this week, 24,190 bales; total this year 252,460 bales; same period in 1862, 498,910 bales. Imported this week, 18,247 bales; total this year, 182,948 bales; same period in 1862, 125,321 bales; total imports in 1862 1,253,881 bales. Exported this year, 39,661 bales; same period in 1862, 60,380 bales. Computed stocks this day, 412,670 bales; same period in 1862, 453,310 bales. Taken for consumption this year, 123,100 bales; same period in 1862, 234,500 bales.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	81,470
Same in 1862	189,930
Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1862	392,460
Same in 1861	622,560

The market opened this week with a depressed appearance, and some sales were made of American at a decided decline, from which there was on receipt on Saturday, of higher prices from the States, a sudden recovery. Since then the market has resumed a dull appearance, and we close the week with our last week's quotations of American barely supported.

In Sea Islands little is doing and prices are nominal For Egyptian the demand is limited, and, being freely offered, prices are rather lower.

Brazils are not much in demand, and to make sales a concession has generally been made.

Surats are freely offered, the lower kinds particularly so; a decline has been submitted to in some cases.

410 American, 170 Egyptian, 100 Pernam, 280 Bahia, 1,400 Surat, 260 Madras, and 240 Bengal are reported on speculation; and 220 American, 90 Egyptian, 260 Bahia, 430 Smyrna, 2,830 Surat, 110 Madras, and 960 Bengal for export.

The market continues excessively dull, and this day's business does not exceed 3,000 bales—one-half on speculation and for export. Prices are quite nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 21.)

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 20.

THE week opened with the news of a Confederate victory over the Federal fleet at Charleston, which gave hopes of a suspension of the blockade of the port, which news was followed by almost an entire suspension of business, holders maintaining a certain degree of steadiness, but Wednesday being almost a closed day to business, caused a decided fall in Egyptian and American, and low Surat. Yesterday the Edinburgh's news being indicative of a prolonged continuance of the war, a little more steadiness was observable. We close with some alterations in our quotations, viz., 1d. lower for American and Egyptian ¼d. on low Surat and Brazil, whilst the prices of the better classes of Surat are almost without change. The quantities of Bahia cotton reported as being taken for export and speculation exceed the sales by 470 bales a discrepancy at present unaccounted for. Speculators have taken 220 bales of American, 810 Maccio, 70 Smyrna, 50 Egyptain, and 810 Surat; exporters 730 American, 680 Maceio, 140 Egyptian, 260 Smyrna, 2,960 Surat and Madras, and 50 Bengal; and the trade 11,400 bales of all kinds. The total amount of sales by private during the week is 18,250 bales as follows:—

d.		d.	
Sea Island	0 to 0	Demerara	0 to 0
Stained do	0 to 0	C. W. India	0 to 0
460 Upland	19 to 22¼	380 Smyrna	16½ to 17½
870 N. Orleans	19 to 25	1330 Egyptian	18 to 21
390 Alabama	19 to 22½	350 Peruvian	15 to 16½
440 Pernam	21 to 22½	150 African	20 to 0
1070 Bahia, &c.	18½ to 21	11280 Surat, &c.	11½ to 19½
60 Maranham	20½ to 22	1080 Bengal	11½ to 13

Imports this week: American, 33; Pernam, &c. 81; Bahia, 23; Maranham, 93; C. W. India, 169; Smyrna, 74; Egyptian, 8,286; Surat, &c., 23,042; Bengal, 7,121.—Total, 38,298 bales.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 20, 1863.	Feb. 20, 1862.
American bags	61,965	177,990
Pernambuco, Para, &c. "	16,650	14,020
Bahia and Maceio "	26,260	18,590
Maranham "	4,280	1,290
Egyptian "	57,790	19,540
West India, &c. "	6,870	2,490
Surat, &c. "	219,750	245,330
Bengal "	21,780	—
Total	415,340	479,250
		415,340
Decrease of stock this year		63,910
Average consumption per week for 1863		15,560
Ditto ditto 1862		29,274

Comparative View of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from Liverpool, from the 1st of January to the 20th of February, and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year:—

IMPORTS.	1863.	1862.
American bags	3,191	4,043
Pernambuco, &c. "	10,809	6,210
Bahia and Maceio "	8,853	7,319
Maranham "	2,706	5,088
Egyptian "	46,441	26,545
West India, &c. "	10,528	3,255
Surat, &c. "	67,591	62,941
Bengal "	16,178	190
Total	166,297	115,591
		166,297
Increase of imports this year		50,706
EXPORTS in 1863		33,184
" to the same period in 1862		54,156

THE COMPARATIVE STOCK AND PRICES FOR FAIR COTTON.

	Mobile.	Orleans.	Stocks.
1863	23½d. to 24½d.	25½d. to 25¾d.	415,160
1862	13½d. to 13¾d.	14½d. to 14¾d.	480,000
1861	7¼d. to 7¾d.	7¼d. to 7¾d.	792,270

TAKEN BY THE TRADE ON SPECULATION AND FOR EXPORT FROM JAN. 1 TO FEB. 20, 1862 AND 1863.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1863 bales	108,610	78,750	33,184
1862 "	204,760	175,450	54,156

(From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 25.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

ALTHOUGH the business continues on a limited scale, prices do not, on the whole, vary to any great extent. Good cotton in Surats keeps rather firm at previous rates, while the lower kinds, being in excess, are, as a matter of course, very irregular, and in some kinds almost nominal in price. American, though not much in request to-day, maintains yesterday's figures, and other descriptions much the same. The sales to-day are 2,500 bales, of which 1,500 are on speculation and for export.

Sales. To-day.	Previously this week.	Description and prices.	Imports. Yesterday.	Previously this week.
100	350	American 18 to 21	222	—
150	590	Egyptian 20 to 23½	3312	3932
30	130	Pernam, &c. 21 to —	1318	—
—	—	Smyrna 19 to —	413	—
50	420	Bahia & Maceio 19 to —	—	—
—	70	Maranham 19 to —	—	—
—	—	China to —	—	2713
2170	6440	Surat 11½ to 18½	—	—
2500	8000		5305	6645
	2500		6645	
	10500	Total since last Thursday	11950	
		Total speculation and export this week,	5500 bales.	

QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	THIS DAY. Fair.	Mid-dling.	Good Ordy.	SAME TIME LAST YEAR. Fair.	Mid-dling.	Good Ordy.
Boweds	23¾	21½	19	18½	12⅜	11⅛
Mobile	24½	22	19½	13½	12⅛	11⅛
Orleans	25½	22¼	20	14¼	12⅛	12

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Ditto 1 ditto. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commiss on charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

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"	3 months' sight	2s. 0d.
"	2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
"	1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
"	On demand	1s. 11¼d.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland	do.	
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders for Remittances should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0d. do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
"	on demand	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase and collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards			2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice			3 "
Do.	do. at 6	do.	4 "
Do.	do. 12	do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount bought or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0d. "
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d. "
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d. "
Sight	at 1s.	11¼d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

March 21st 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rp
" " " " 4	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " " 3	do.	2s. 0d. do.
" " " " 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
" " " " On Scotland and On Ireland		On demand ...1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."*

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 25th March 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
Do. 3 Do.	2s.	0d. "
On Demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53 "
On Demand	"	2-50 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¼d. "
On Scotland etc.	1s.	11¼d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¼d. "
Circular Notes for those of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland 14 day's sight	1s.	11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12

and commands the corps, has amply justified the confidence reposed in him by the Governor in Council, in selecting him to undertake this task, which could only have been brought to its present successful result, by a peculiar combination of firmness and kindness of temper, and perseverance on the part of the Officer, to whom so important and delicate a charge was assigned."

At a later period, Mr. Giberne, than whom there was none better qualified to give an opinion, had said "Lieutenant Outram is respected, admired, and loved by the Bheels under him; at any future time should a breach of the peace be attempted by the turbulent, I am satisfied that the services of this officer and his corps will be of the greatest benefit."

The test was not long in being applied. In 1830, the wild Bheels in the DAUNG always plundering, always doing mischief, and always being permitted to escape, from the danger apprehended from the unhealthiness of the country if followed into the fastnesses of their pestiferous jungles—had become more daring than usual; and Outram pledging his professional reputation, and his future prospects on the success of his scheme, asked and received permission to lead a force against them.

The force consisting of the Bheel Corps, detachments from four Native Infantry regiments, a portion of Poona Irregular Horse and others, was commanded by Outram who had with him thirteen officers, within a month it is said the Daung Rajahs were captured and "their followers subdued; their whole country explored; and in the achievement of these triumphs, the Bheel Corps took no slight or undistinguished part." The difficulties of the country where the operations had to be carried on may be readily surmised when it is said "every officer was seized with jungle fever. Three or four died; the rest were obliged to fly from Kandeish, some to the Neilgherries, some to the Cape, some to England. Outram alone of all the Europeans escaped; and his immunity on this, as on other occasions, when he alone of his party resisted the malaria, seems attributable to his having made a point of covering his head and face with fine gauze whenever he slept in jungly districts." Sir John Malcolm when publicly recording his thanks to Outram for "the zeal, activity, and judgment he had displayed on this occasion," farther said "he had had to encounter many difficulties which his local influence and personal character could alone have overcome," and pointed to him and his friend Captain Mackintosh as examples of "what may be effected by officers who add to knowledge of their duty as soldiers, acquaintance with the habits, prejudices, and languages of the natives; and who, by conciliatory conduct to all ranks, secure their confidence, and are thus enabled to effect objects which, by military force alone, they could never accomplish."

Just so; and Sir John Malcolm's own career was an admirable commentary on his own remarks. It is the peculiar glory and the pride of the Indian Army that it is pre-eminent over every army in the world for the host of remarkable officers it has produced, distinguished for their performance of such peculiar and difficult services as these we have just been narrating, and not the least objection to the recent scheme of amalgamation is its liability, from it is very character, to make such services every year, more rare. The pacification of Kandeish was gradually but surely effected, and the duties of the Bheel corps dwindled to the routine of a regular regiment of the line. Outram handed over the command to a friend and companion in arms, Captain Graham, in the highest state of efficiency in 1835, when his own services were required by Government in another part of the country; but the ideas of Elphinstone, practically carried out by Outram in the organisation of the Kandeish Bheel corps, served as the model on which all other corps of a somewhat similar character were formed in other parts of India.

The disturbed state of the Mahi Kanta country, in Guzerat, in 1835, caused the Government of Sir Robert Grant to make requisition of Captain Outram's services for the purpose of reducing the Chiefs to submission. He was hastened off at the most unfavorable season of the year, to the scene of lawlessness and outrage, and at the risk of his life in penetrating through deadly jungles, he arrived at his destination—visiting all the petty courts of the Rajahs, and returned to submit his views to the Bombay Government in the course of a couple of months from the time of his departure.

Sir Robert Grant's plans did not quite coincide with those of Outram, and there were various disputes between Outram and the Bombay Government during the period he was employed in restoring order in the Mahi Kanta; but it is not within the scope of our present purpose to record or discuss them, suffice it to say, that Outram succeeded as effectually in Guzerat as he had done in Kandeish and that notwithstanding all differences of opinion; neither by Elphinstone, nor Malcolm, had he been trusted with more implicit confidence, than by the amiable and accomplished Sir Robert Grant. One of the latest acts of that liberal-minded Governor and excellent man, was to record in a minute in Council in July 1838, that "there is an exhibition of talent and energy and devotion to the service in Captain Outram, which will not fail to be justly estimated by the Honorable Court; and in an officer who can appeal to the consequences of his measures, is creditable to the feelings which have actuated him in all his arduous duties. The success which has attended him in the pacification of the Mahi Kanta he truly urges, has been effected by these exertions, under the blessing of heaven on the humane intentions of the British Government."

When the ill-judged, ill-fated, Affghan war was resolved on, and a Bombay Column under the command of Sir John Keane was dispatched to Sind, to take part in the operations that were to end in the deposition of Dost Mahomed, and the restoration of our puppet, the wretched Shah Shoojah, Captain Outram resigned his political appointment in the Mahi Kanta, at the cost of considerable pecuniary sacrifice to take service with the expedition.

The Bombay Government regretted his absence as a public loss, but were so "impressed with the high qualifications which he possessed for rendering the most valuable services" to the State on such an occasion, that they did not oppose his wishes, but commended him to the notice of the Governor-General "who would duly appreciate the laudable motives which actuated him."

Captain Outram was attached to the Bombay Column as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Keane, the services he performed in the campaign which ended with the capture of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, are too well known to need detail here, and every writer on the Affghan war (and their name is "legion") has referred with commendation to them. He himself wrote and published a modest little volume entitled "Rough Notes of a Campaign in Sind and Affghanistan," which contains good materials, but his *forte* was the *doing* striking things, not the art of writing *about* them.

Lord Auckland in recognition of his services in the past campaign appointed him Political Agent for Lower Sind in succession to Sir Henry Pottinger. It was a difficult task to assume an office, hateful to the Ameers to whom he was accredited by the chicanery and duplicity of the diplomacy they were accustomed to, at the hands of Pottinger under the inspiration of MacNaghten. Outram himself only a year before had, at the instigation of Sir John Keane, threatened to sack Hydrabad if they did not comply with certain spoliative arrangements he was forcing upon them! Yet in a short space of time Outram by his frankness, manliness, and straightforward conduct had so won on Noor Mahommed, the Chief Ameer, that when death was approaching he commended his two sons and successors to the protection of the British Resident, Major Outram—saying, "You are to me as my brother Nusseer Khan, from the days of Adam, no one has known so great truth and friendship as I have found in you."

On the death of Mr. Ross Bell, in August 1841, Outram was appointed Political Agent for the whole of Sind and Belochistan.

The value of the services performed by Outram in that trying period between November 1841 and September 1842, from the date of the insurrection at Cabul, and the horrors of the Kyber retreat, to the re-occupation of Cabul by the triumphant armies of Pollock and Nott, it would be difficult to overrate, though our restricted space precludes us from attempting to detail them. Sir Charles Napier attributed the safety of General England's Army to Outram's exertions, Mr. Elphinstone said Nott himself could not have advanced on Cabul without the assistance he received from Outram through Sind and Khelat, and finally Lord Auckland in his place in Parliament declared "to no man was the public under greater obligations than to Major Outram. A more distinguished servant of the Government did not exist, nor one more eminent in a long career."

It was during the period of Major Outram's service as Political Agent in Sind and Beloochistan, that he selected the late General John Jacob for the command of the Sind Irregular Horse, being one of the first to recognise the rare abilities of that remarkable man, and was perhaps, with the single exception of the present Governor of Bombay, the only man of eminence in India, who ever thoroughly understood, or possessed the least influence over him.

When Sir Charles Napier was appointed by Lord Ellenborough to the Agency in Sind, with full powers Political and Military, Outram retired in October 1842; after placing before Sir Charles, a full and clear statement of our relations with the Princes of the Country, and the measures under consideration for the readjustment of them. Sir Charles expressed the high sense he entertained of his abilities, and the assistance afforded him, "diminishing thereby the difficulties he had to encounter as his successor in the Political department in Sind."

A Dinner was given to Outram by the officers of the force in Sind as a parting manifestation of their sympathy and esteem, at which Sir Charles Napier presided, and it was on this occasion, that he designated Outram by a complimentary phrase so apt and felicitous, that notwithstanding all that has been said in his praise by the most eminent public men in India and England, still most truly in brief phrase, describes the man, and will remain his best epitaph.

"Gentlemen" said Sir Charles on this memorable occasion," I have told you that there are only to be two toasts drunk this evening. One, that of a lady (The Queen) you have already responded to; the other shall be for a gentleman. But before I proceed any further I must tell you a story. In the fourteenth century there was, in the French Army a Knight renowned for deeds of gallantry in war, and wisdom in council; indeed so deservedly famous was he that, by general acclamation he was called the knight *Sans peur et sans reproache*. The name of this Knight was the Chevalier Bayard. Gentlemen, I give you THE BAYARD OF INDIA *sans peur sans reproache*—MAJOR JAMES OUTRAM OF THE BOMBAY ARMY." Alas! how in the course of three short months the complexion of affairs between these two remarkable soldiers, became so strangely and painfully altered!

Outram had returned to Bombay where he had been feasted and entertained by the whole community with a zeal and heartiness never witnessed on any previous occasion. He was about to proceed to England, when Sir Charles Napier requested the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, for his services as "a Commissioner for the arrangement of the details of the treaty which was to be proposed to the Ameers of Sind." Lord Ellenborough requested his return to Sind, and he obeyed. This is not the place for narrating the sad chapter of disgraceful doings that ended with Meeanee and the Conquest of Sind, it was but one of many, in our treatment of the Sind Ameers, and was only a fitting conclusion to what had gone before.

Suffice it to say that Outram, though he dissented entirely from the policy of Sir Charles Napier and the Governor General, did his duty as he always did, and endeavoured to carry it out. But the spoliative treaty could not be made palatable under any circumstances, and Sir Charles acted as if the Ameers could not be trusted.

Only three weeks before the battle of Meeanee, Outram wrote to Sir Charles "my heart and judgment unite in condemning the course we are carrying out for his Lordship, as most tyrannical, positive robbery, and I consider that every life that may hereafter be lost in consequence, will be a *murder*."

The crisis soon came. The Ameers were so exasperated by the march of Sir Charles Napier on their capital that they believed he would attack without a declaration of war. They determined to dislodge Outram's escort from the Residency, preparatory to meeting Sir Charles in the field. Eight thousand Beloochees surrounded the Residency to effect this operation, having for instructions, "If the British fight, kill them, if they run away, never mind." The British did not run away, and Outram's defence of the Hydrabad Residency is noted as one of the most memorable feats—even in the stirring annals of Indian Military story.

After the battle of Meeanee Outram's connexion with Sind ended. He returned to Bombay where he was received if possible with greater enthusiasm than before, and at a public meeting it was resolved to present him with a sword of the value of 300 guineas and a piece of plate, to commemorate his heroic defence of the Residency at Hydrabad. He went to England in 1843 but returned after a sojourn of only six months, on the first rumour of a probable war with the Sikhs, which however at that time proved a false alarm though in two years afterwards it was a terrible reality.

When in Bombay in 1844, and again meditating a return to England, an insurrection broke out in the South Mahratta Country. He tendered his services to the Government, which were readily accepted, and was appointed by Sir George Arthur who was then Governor, to proceed on special duty to the seat of war. This "little war" proved a troublesome affair, but it was rapidly brought to a close, and mainly through the skill and energy of Outram.

Sir George Arthur showed his appreciation of Outram by appointing him Resident and Military Commandent at Sattara, placing at his disposal six staff appointments for distribution amongst his officers.

From this place he was appointed, in May 1847, by Sir George Clerk to the post of Resident at Baroda, the highest office in the gift of the Bombay Government.

The conduct of Outram (by this time Lieut. Colonel and C.B.) as Resident of Baroda has made more stir, and given rise to more discussion, than any other part of his long and varied career We think that though he probably made an unnecessary fuss, about matters that hardly came within his province, he did it from the best and purest motives, and unquestionably the ultimate effect of all the discussions about KUTPUT and Bribery, though never brought home to individuals, was salutary and useful.

However we may be inclined to question the propriety of some of his proceedings, there is not a word to be said for the shabby and scandalous treatment he received at the hands of Lord Falkland's Government.

He went to England in 1852 after his dismissal, and carried all his points with the Court of Directors, against the Government that had treated him with such undeserved censure.

A humiliation was put on the Government of Lord Falkland for the course it had pursued in reference to Outram and the Baroda business such as has rarely occurred before. The Baroda Residency appointment was taken out of its hands, and placed in the gift of the Governor General; and Lord Dalhousie to mark more conspicuously his opinion of its conduct, put on it a deeper humiliation, by re-appointing to the office the very person that had been so unjustly dismissed.

Colonel Outram, however, did little at Baroda on his re-appointment in 1854 beyond a formal assumption of the office. He resigned it to Colonel Malcolm, towards the close of the same year, and proceeded to Aden as the first Lieut. Governor.

On the retirement of Sir William Sleeman from the Residency at Lucknow, Colonel Outram was appointed by Lord Dalhousie to succeed him, and before he proceeded to Lucknow to assume the office, he conferred fully at Calcutta, with the Governor General over all the plans, the latter was then maturing for the scheme of annexation, which the Government at home had just sent instructions to have carried out.

Of the valuable services of General Outram in all the stages of the harassing and troublesome work of the annexation of Oude, no one was so thoroughly aware as Lord Dalhousie, and he testified his sense of them in the strongest possible terms. But the strain of the work told fearfully on him, and his health completely gave way; he left Lucknow in April 1856, and proceeded to England to recruit his health, within two months after the date of the departure of Lord Dalhousie.

While he was in England the Persian War was resolved on by the Home Government, and Lord Palmerston offered Outram, who had now been made a K.C.B. for his services in Oude, the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force, with the local rank of Lieutenant General.

Though barely recovered from the illness caused by his labour in Oude, with the eagerness for work which ever distinguished him, he at once accepted the proffered honour, and arrived in Bombay at the close of 1856 to carry out with heart and soul, a policy he certainly would not have counselled.

The energy and activity which characterised all his movements in carrying on this war during the brief period which it lasted, are too well known to our readers to require recital here. He was fortunate enough to secure the services as Chief of his Staff, of Colonel (now Sir Edward) Lugard, one of the best and most experienced Officers in Her Majesty's service. at that time in India, and the lamented Havelock was one of his Generals of Division. Almost immediately on his arrival at Bushire, he resolved on the expedition that resulted in the battle of Khoosab. Soon after the taking of Mohumrah, peace was fortunately made, for had the war continued, it is difficult to say, with the events then brewing in India, what would have been the consequence of a prolongation of the war.

One of his first acts on the proclamation of peace was to send back the European Regiments; and the joy expressed at the timely arrival of the renowned 78th and 64th in Bombay Harbour while the news of the massacres at Delhi was still ringing in our ears, will not easily be forgotten.

Outram himself arrived in Bombay from Persia in the end of June, just in time to hear that the province, the annexation of which to our dominions had been his last act in India, was in a blaze of insurrection; and that his wife and his son, had but just been able to reach Agra in safety.

The Court of Directors had appointed him to the Agency of Rajpootana in succession to Sir Henry Lawrence, but he did not take up the appointment. He felt he could serve the State in its hour of danger, to better purpose in another quarter, and he left Bombay by the first opportunity for Calcutta, to place himself at the disposal of Lord Canning, for any service he might please to assign him. When he arrived at Calcutta, the hearts of all men, had just been cheered by the news of Havelock's noble work in avenging, to some extent, the horrors perpetrated at Cawnpore; and who was now known to be meditating an attempt for the relief of Lucknow. It was too painfully known his means were inadequate, and the first work of Outram on his arrival at Calcutta, was to gather a small force, and place himself at its head for the purpose of proceeding to his assistance.

Every one is familiar with the touching and chivalrous story of Outram's gracefully ref sing to take the command from the noble soldier who had but a few months ago been serving under himself; determined not to deprive him of the further honour that might still be due to the services already so arduously and gloriously won. So in the first advance to the relief of Lucknow, Outram with a generosity rarely seen, faithfully followed the command of Havelock, till the force reached the precincts of that garrison in praise of whose services shortly afterwards, not merely all Europe, but all the world

"Rang from side to side."

The services of Outram in command of that garrison up to the time of the second and effectual relief under Sir Colin Campbell, have been the theme of general admiration, and though we should be the last to detract in the smallest iota from the well earned fame of Lord Clyde, and his doughty Lieutenant our present much respected and most able Commander-in-Chief, for their signal services at the final relief of Lucknow, we cannot but think that in their official dispatches the worth of Outram's services have been but inadequately recognised.

The story of Outram's occupation and defence of the important post at Alumbagh from December 1857 till March 1858, one of the most remarkable services during the mutiny; his subsequent service at the siege and Capture of Lucknow, second only to those of the Commander-in-Chie fhimself, we cannot attempt to describe. Nor his equally important services as Chief Commissioner in Oude shortly afterwards, when his firmness and wisdom prevented Lord Canning from perpetrating errors of a character really so fatal that they might have undone the work which our military power had only barely made possible.

After the capture of Lucknow and some partial settlement of the province, Outram resigned all Civil and Military command, and took the seat at the Supreme Council of the Governor General to which, one of the last acts of his old masters, the doomed Court of Directors, had appointed him. And yet not their last act. They performed a later and a better, when they testified their appreciation of the worth of one of the best servants they ever had, and no Government has ever been serve by better servants, by granting him a pension of £1,000 per annum to aid in the maintenance of the dignity the Crown had just bestowed on him, by making him a baronet of the United Kingdom.

When the neck of the rebellion had been broken, and the heaviest military operations had been closed, Lord Canning's Government began to occupy itself with the vital question of the reorganisation of the Army, that eighteen months before had crumbled into pieces. The manner in which this important work was set about, became a subject of derision with most thinking persons who understood the subject in every part of India. We have not the least idea at the present moment, whether Lord Canning or his secretaries are responsible for the work, or whether the blame is to be laid elsewhere.

But in any case the result was, that a series of questions were propounded on organisation with the name of Sir H. M. Durand attached to them as Secretary, of so astonishing a character, that some of the best men in India could hardly conceal their contempt in endeavouring to find answers.

We firmly believe that it was owing to the delay and vascillation on this subject, by Lord Canning, coupled with the enormous blundering, in connection with the insubordination of the European troops, the responsibility of which we do not presume to determine, that the amalgamation was in a sense rendered inevitable.

Be that as it may, valuable time was wasted in taking up the time of the most eminent public servants, in answering frivolous questions, when a Commission of a few competent men, who could easily have been found, would have settled the whole business. This the know was Outram's opinion, and it was shared by men little less eminent than himself.

It must be a matter of pride to the Bombay services, Civil and Military, that in an inquiry which ranged over India and England in search of advice and council, the views of men attached to the public service of this Presidency were conspicuous above the rest.

The opinions of General Hancock formerly Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, were adopted by Lord Stanley and the minority of the Commission at Home, while of the opinions expressed in India, without disparagement to others, those of Outram, Jacob and Sir Bartle Frere, certainly bore away the palm.

There is not the slightest doubt that it was the masterly and comprehensive views expressed by Sir Bartle Frere, not merely on military organization (on which subject he held similar views to Jacob), but on the whole scheme of Indian Government, in his remarkable answers to Durand's too often silly questions, which directed the eyes of statesmen at home, to a man, at that time not much known beyond the precincts of his own Presidency. Sir Charles Wood could refer to Sir Bartle Frere's opinions with considerable advantage to himself occasionally, though it was prudent for him to ignore Frere's earnestly expressed views as to the character of our Military occupation of India.

We have permitted ourselves, however, to be drawn somewhat aside from our main subject though we have touched on nothing that does not legitimately belong to it.

No subject lay nearer the heart of Sir James Outram than the comfort and happiness of the European Soldier. He opened his purse freely to administer to their comforts, and was often employed in working out schemes for healthful recreation and their moral improvement. He seemed to have a special affection for the European troops that served under him during the active service in the suppression of the rebellion and he delighted to furnish their clubs and canteens with newspapers and books for their amusement.

The state of Outram's health after he took his seat in the Supreme Council, was so indifferent as to prevent his taking an active part in the energy and new life infused into the Council by the arrival of Mr. Wilson from England, and Sir Bartle Frere from Bombay, and in truth his public career may be said to have closed after he relinquished the Government of Oude in May 1858.

On his arrival in England in the Autumn of 1860, he was so unwell, that he was unable to receive even the hearty congratulations of his numerous friends. At the close of the year he was just able to appear in London to receive along with Lord Clyde, the honors which the citizens had accorded to both, and the feeble manner in which he responded to the cordial greetings which poured on him on all sides, told a sad tale of the havoc that a career of 40 years of heroic peril and daring, had made on a constitution which had originally been one of the hardiest and strongest.

But he was always happiest when overwhelmed with work, and we remember the expression of an admirer who knew him well, "that he would be certain to work in harness while there was spirit in the body."

He tried the air of Malta and Egypt, but he returned from both places indifferently refreshed. Friends in London last Summer were desirous of inviting him to a banquet, and to present the testimonial so munificently subscribed to him, but the exigencies of nature forbade such a proceeding, and a humbler presentation took place by a few friends deputed to represent the rest.

As the capital of the great French nation has been honoured by receiving the last breath of a great English hero, it is not improvable that its famed cemetry may also prove his last resting place. In such a case, it might be fitting and appropriate in itself, and not unpleasing to French eyes to see a monument bearing an inscription; which while it would remind Frenchmen of a name that shed a glory over their Chivalry in times past, would also show them it was shared by England in the present, while the memory remained,—of "The Bayard of India *Sans peur et sans reproche*.—SIR JAMES OUTRAM OF THE BOMBAY ARMY."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *27th March*, 6-50 A.M.
Steamer *Orissa* anchored from Suez.

GALLE, *29th March*, 8-45 A.M.
Steamer *Emeu* from China anchored.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, *29th March*, 9-40 A.M.

ARRIVED steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 21st, and Penang 24th March.

The rebel victory at Tien-tsin on the 15th ultimo, has been succeeded by another victory at Shaonhing ninety miles from Ningpo, and the Imperial disciplined troops have again been repulsed.

From Peking no news.

In Japan nothing has happened to alter the alarming aspect that affairs are there assuming. All reports speak of increased vigour on the part of the Japanese Government in military matters; the army is being brought to a high state of effectiveness.

All is quiet in Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL.

Per Steamer *Emeu*.—Opium at Hongkong during the early part of the fortnight there was a fair demand, but a reaction set in upon the receipt of considerable supplies, closing quotations are:—

Patna $670.
Benares, $650.
Malwa, $734.

Exchange on London Bank, four shillings and eight pence three farthings.

First Class Private Paper, four shillings and nine pence; Bank has since closed at four shillings and nine pence.

On Bombay, two hundred and twenty-seven rupees.

Calcutta two hundred and twenty-eight rupees.

SHANGHAI—Our advices are of the 9th March.—A demand for Malwa sprung up after the Chinese Holidays and the prices advanced steadily to five hundred and seventy-five taels, but again receded, closing quotations being,

Malwa 570 taels.
Old Patna, 585 taels.
New Patna, 535 taels.

Stocks are considerable.

Exchange on London, Bank Bills, six shillings and two pence half-penny.

First Class Private Paper, six shillings and two pence three farthings.

On Bombay two hundred and ninety rupees.

Calcutta, two hundred and ninety-eight rupees.

Cotton no sales of Indian kinds to report, either here or at Canton, where the stock remains as last advised, namely, one thousand five hundred and fifty-six bales, quotations are nominally unaltered.

LOCAL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, Captain T. Beasley, which left our harbour yesterday at 4 P.M. for China, &c., carried on board two thousand and fifty-two chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. & Mrs. Charman; and Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald.
For Calcutta.—Mr. A. W. Mackenzie.
For Sydney.—Captain Goldie.
For Penang.—Mr. A. H. Heycock.
For Singapore.—Mrs. Passmore, an infant, and an Ayah, and Mr. Arerbuch.

WE understand that Mr. T. C. Loughnan, Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, now on leave at home, is not likely to return to India on the expiration of his leave.

WE regret to learn from a Telegram to *Times of India* that Sir James Outram died at Paris on the 11th instant.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of Prizes to the successful pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution will take place to-morrow in the Rooms of the Intitution, Church Street, Fort, a half-past four o'clock P.M. Sir Bartle Frere will preside on the occasion.

THE Agra and United Service Bank has declared a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum, or Rs. 25 per share, with a Bonus of Rs. 10 per share, payable (free of Income Tax) on and after Tuesday (to-morrow).

THE OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER *China*, which was to leave Bombay on Saturday morning, was postponed till late in the evening, in consequence of the arrival of the English Mail on Friday evening. Post office Packets were kept open till five o'clock P.M., and after packets till six.

CRICKET MATCH.—A very spirited Cricket Match was played on Saturday last, on Colaba Green, between the Members of the Union Cricket Club, and the Officers of the "Old Tuffs." In consequence of the long innings that were made on both sides, and darkness setting in, the match was compelled to be postponed for a more favourable opportunity, neither side being the winner.

INCOME TAX.—The amount realised on account of Income Tax in the island of Bombay since its introduction is as follows:—

1860-61	Rs.	8,10,342
1861-62	,,	8,30,285
1862-63. (up to end of Feb.)	,,	93,398
	Rs.	17,31,025

THE SAN FRANCISO MINSTRELS give this evening a pleasing and varied entertainment for the benefit of Mr. T. P. Brower, under distinguished patronage. The selection of pieces made by Mr. Brower, it is to be trusted, will meet the patronage and support of the public of Bombay. Miss Emma Grattan, Mr. F. Bury, have volunteered to assist the Minstrels, who will appear, on this occasion, with white faces. For particulars we beg to refer our readers to programmes which have already been published.

SIR BATLE FRERE has called for a Return shewing the number of Non-Government Schools of all kinds existing in this Presidency, their actual state of progress, under whose management and at whose expense they are maintained, what books are used by masters and pupils, number of pupils, population of the district in which such schools are situated, &c. &c.

WE have received the following shipping news:—

Inkermann, Grant, from Bombay, arrived at Liverpool, reports having experienced a severe gale off Algoa Bay in which she experienced considerable damage.

Countess of Yarborough, Fuller, hence to London, previously reported as put into Table Bay for repairs, sailed from there 1st January and passed St. Helena, January 14th, all well.

Westward Ho, Wilkinson, from London to Kurrachee, was in collision 22nd February off Brighton and lost topmast, bowsprit, broken stern and head gear; has been towed back to the Thames for repairs.

Cœur de Lion, London to Kurrachee, has put into the Mauritius dismasted, with cargo shifted and will have to discharge for repairs.

The following vessels have passed *St. Helena* homeward bound from Bombay:—

Sir John Lawrence, Jan. 18.
Sarah Sands, Jan. 4.
Martin Luther, Jan. 27 via Manila.

WE have received many complaints respecting the reckless manner in which the demolition of the Bazar Gate and the ramparts adjoining it is carried on. The road leading through the gates has altogether been closed, and side roads are formed by filling in the ditch for traffic, which are so narrow and unprotected by any fences that vehicles passing along it are exposed to great danger. On Saturday last a shigram narrowly escaped from being precipitated into the ditch. At night time no lights are placed on the spot, so that it becomes very difficult in the dark to distinguish the road from the ditch. We hope the Ramparts Committee will take immediate steps to have the road well protected for the use of passengers and vehicles.

WE are glad to learn that a new Bank is shortly to be opened under the auspices of some of our influential European and Native merchants. The prime movers of the scheme are our enterprising townsmen, the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Esq., and Premchund Roychund, Esq. We already have nine Banks in our western town, and the addition of one more is rendered necessary by the abundance of money and the consequent want of investment for it. We have very little doubt the scheme will be a very successful one, considering the mercantile ability and influence of its prime movers. The proposed capital is Rs. 50,00,000 to be divided into twenty thousand shares of Rs. 250 each.

PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association took place yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in the house of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna. The little children numbering about five hundred were seated on benches on the first and second floor of the mansion; most of them were attired in gay costumes and their faces beamed with joy at the hope of getting rewards for their year's intellectual labour. The visitors assembled in the hall of the third floor, in the centre of which was a table on which were exhibited specimens of embroidery and needle work executed by the girls. The chair having been taken by Mr. Framjee Nesserwanjee, the President of the Association, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, the Secretary, read the annual report from which it appeared that there are four schools belonging to the Association, containing in all 539 girls: the Fort School is attended by 306 girls, the Chundunwaddy School by 75 girls, the Motamola School by 107 girls, and the school at Mazagon by 51 girls. The studies consist of reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, Persian history, needle work, &c. The examiners appointed by the Association reported very favorably of the progress made by the higher classes, while they complained of the mode of instruction adopted by the teachers of the lower classes and suggested a modification. Much stress was also laid in the report upon the old topic that the girls leave the school at too early an age before completing the course of their studies, and the oldest girl in the school was only eleven years of age. The funds in the hands of the Association amounted to about forty-five thousand Rupees, which are said to be insufficient to defray the expenses of the Institution, and an appeal was therefore made to the Parsee public for charitable contributions. The report having been read and adopted, the senior girls were examined in the principal branches of their studies; their answering was prompt and intelligent, and evinced the great care taken by their respective teachers in imbuing the young minds with the elements of general knowledge. The Fort School made a very prominent figure, reflecting great credit upon its head master, Mr. Eduljee Darashaw Settna, whose long career as a painstaking educationist has been so often noticed in connection with native female education. Some of the girls read short essays on moral and general topics which were highly approved of, as displaying much intelligence and information on the part of the respective authoresses. They also chanted a few songs with pretty good taste; the singing of the girls of the Motamola School was much admired and applauded. The Chairman then distributed the prizes consisting of scholarships, gold watches and chains, workboxes, books, &c., which had been presented by himself, Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Mr. Cursetjee Ruttonjee Cola, and a Parsee lady. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the proprietor of the mansion. It must be remarked that the schools are indebted for their present almost flourishing state to the exertions of Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, the able Secretary, and his assistant Mr. Cowasjee Nesserwanjee.

WE learn from Baroda that a Native calling himself Mahomed Shah, grandson of Bahadoor Shah, a member of the Mogul family, has been arrested by the Garcwar and is now in close confinement, pending a reference to the supreme government for instructions.—*Englishman, March 21.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PASSPORTS TO NATIVE SUBJECTS.

No. 73.

FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WITH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Dated Camp Delhi, the 3rd March 1863.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT—*Political.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 150, dated eighteenth July last, regarding passports to Native Subjects, I am directed by the Governor General to forward for your information the annexed Extract, para 3, from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 98, dated 16th December last, on the subject, together with a copy of the notification, this day issued, advising all British subjects intending to pass into Foreign Territory, West of the Indus, to provide themselves with passports, I am to request that the notification may be republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

2. All District Officers under the Commissioner of Sind should be authorized to grant Passports. A Form of the Passport is herewith enclosed. The Passport, when issued, should be stamped with the official seal of the officer issuing it, and should be signed by him. A fee of one rupee should be charged, and a register should be kept in the office of all passports issued.—I have the honor, &c.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, in the Political Department, No. 98, dated the 16th December 1862.

Letter dated 8th September (No. 107) 1862.

Passports to Native subjects proceeding West of the Indus.

Para 3. Her Majesty's Government approve the reply which your Excellency in Council has caused to be returned to the reference of the British Minister at Teheran, and with advertence to the present disturbed state of Affghanistan, and to other complications which might arise out of it, are of opinion, that it would be advisable to issue some such notification as that to which your Government refer. It need only be observed that all Passports should contain a very particular description of the persons to whom they are granted, to obviate, as far as possible, the risk of such documents being fraudulently used by others.

(True Copy.)
C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

FORM.

PASSPORT.

No.——
Foreign Department. } Fort William,
(date)

Name .....
Resident of what place .....
Profession .....
Age .....
Where proceeding to .....
For what purpose .....
Distinctive marks .....

This is to certify that the party above named is entitled to British Consular protection.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,
H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

True Copy.
C. U. AITCHISON, Under Secretary to Government of India.

* *On half sheet of Foolscap, ruled, in seven columns lengthwise.*

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ON MONDAY THE 30TH MARCH 1863, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

2. A Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

3. A Bill to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

4. A Bill for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

[Also the notices of motion on the Cotton Fraud Bill, which we published in our paper of Tuesday the 24th instant.]

241 OF 1863.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, S. D.

To the HONORABLE H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Camp Mahableshwur, 23rd March 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 227 dated 9th March 1863, I have the honor to offer the following few remarks on the Bill, a copy of which accompanies it.

2. By the first seven lines of Section II. of the Bill, certain Acts are made punishable by imprisonment and fine, whether or not they are committed with a fraudulent intention, and indeed whether or not they are wilfully done. Some of these Acts, as the mixing of dirt, stones, &c., with Cotton, could not well be done unintentionally, but others may be, as for instance "mixing different varieties of Cotton in one package," for I have observed that throughout the Cotton Districts of Dharwar, different varieties of the plant are very often grown in the same field, evidently from mixed seed; and as the usual practice at present is for the sower of the field to sell the crop as soon as it appears above ground to a dealer who has had nothing to do with the mixing of the seed, and who could not gather the produce of the several varieties separately, a rule making it a *penal* act on his part to mix exotic and indigenous Cotton under such circumstances, would, I think, be unjust.

3. I would therefore suggest the insertion of the word "intentionally" between the words "whoever" and "adulterates" in the first line of Section II. and I would alter the words "by mixing" in line 5, into "or who fraudulently mixes," omitting the words "who fraudulently or dishonestly" in lines 7 and 8, in order to correct the multiplicity of adverbs (fraudulently, dishonestly, and deceptively) which occurs at that part of Section II.

4. I would omit from Section III. the words "as in the 2nd Section of this Act described," because I think the fraudulent selling or offering for sale of deteriorated Cotton should be made punishable, whether or not the original deterioration was made intentionally. If these words were to remain, Section III. would not include the *fraudulent* offering for sale of Cotton *accidentally* increased in weight by exposure to dew. I am inclined, however, to doubt the necessity of this Section in any form, as the offence for which it provides is, I think, already punishable (as cheating) under the Indian Penal Code.

5. I am respectfully of opinion that all that is really required in the way of legislation for the protection of the Cotton trade of India, is provided for sufficiently in the fourth and following Sections of the Bill, which bring the preparation of Cotton (by pressing) for exportation under the inspection of Government Officers whose duty it will be to see that no adulterated Cotton, or mixture of exotic and indigenous Cotton is pressed. This will prevent such mixtures as have been of late injuring the character of the Indian Cotton trade, from finding their way to the English market, while it will leave native manufacturers in this country to purchase them if they please; and of this they cannot complain, so long as they do so with their eyes open and without deception. I do not think that our Legislation ought to go further in the matter of preventing the mixture of *different sorts* of Cotton (each good of its kind) than is necessary to prevent its importation to the markets where its appearance will continue to injure the national trade.

6. The only other observations I have to make are that I think Section XII. of the Bill should be altered so that the procedure against persons offending against the Act should be by Summons on information, and not by Summary arrest by the Police, which is *not necessary* to the ends of justice (as the owner or holder of Cotton or Proprietors of Presses, &c., could always be traced) and might probably lead to oppression and other abuse; and that I would also recommend the alteration of Section XIII. of the Bill so as to prevent any Magistrate in the Mofussil under the grade of a First Class Subordinate Magistrate, from interfering further in cases coming under the Act, than to grant the necessary Summonses of warrants. The *trial* of such cases should, I think, not be delegated to Mamlutdars, Mahalkurrees and Head Karkoons.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. HART, Commissioner of Police, S. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, together with the

to be carved. Since then prisoner was not to be seen until the 8th December last when he was given in charge of the police by one Mr. J. Baptist, who, it appeared, had also entrusted prisoner in August last with three tolas of gold to make a pair of bangles for his child, and which prisoner had failed to make. Prisoner pointed out a Marwarre who produced a pair of bangles and a piece of gold which had been pawned with him by the former. Mr. Baptist identified the piece of gold as his property. Prisoner in defence urged that the gold given him by Mr. Domingo was stolen from his shop by his servant, while he admitted having pledged Mr. Baptist's gold with the Marwarre as he was in urgent need of money.

The Jury having found the prisoner guilty, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Govind Dhondoo, No. 47 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for uttering counterfeit coin.

It appeared that about seven o'clock in the evening of the 16th instant, prisoner went to the shop of Dyssa, a Banian grain dealer, at Bhendy Bazar, and offered a rupee in change for copper pice, which was given him. Dossa put the rupee in the cash book which contained one rupee of the old stamp and some small coins. At ten o'clock the same night he had occasion to make payment to a Parsee customer, and the latter discovered the rupee to be counterfeit. He therefore shewed it to a neighbouring shopkeeper Veerjee who also pronounced it to be counterfeit. Prosecutor then described the prisoner who had given the rupee and told his neighbour to be on the look out. The following day, it appeared, prisoner called at the shop of Veerjee and asked for copper change, at the same time tendering a rupee. Veerjee on examining the coin found it to be counterfeit and immediately went to the prosecutor to ask if the prisoner was the man who had passed the false rupee the previous night. Prosecutor recognised the prisoner, and the latter was then given in custody of the Police. The two rupees were handed by the Banians to the policeman who had them tested at the Mint, and Mr. Bullmore, assistant assay master, found them to be composed of copper, lead and tin.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned at 5-40 P.M.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Mahomed Ally Caderbhoy vs. *Jecoor Madowjee.*

This was an action to recover the sum of two hundred and two rupees, eleven annas and two pies being the balance of an account.

Defendant pleaded "not indebted."

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, and stated the circumstances of the case. The plaintiff is a dealer in copper, and the defendant is a manufacturer of copper utensils. There was an account between them to the extent of forty-five maunds of copper valued at seven hundred and twenty-three rupees, eight annas due to plaintiff, less the sum of five hundred and twenty rupees, twelve annas, and ten pies, credited to the defendant for manufactured copper goods, received by plaintiff from him. The defendant had failed to return the copper sheet entrusted to him to make up into certain vessels and hence these proceedings.

His Honor.—It appears that the defendant had agreed to convert the copper into utensils, which he has not fulfilled. The action must be for damages.

Mr. Nesserwanjee thought the action might be maintained as an action in trover.

His Honor advised that the case should be postponed in order that the summons might be amended as it must be altered to damages for breach of contract.

Postponed accordingly.

Hormuzjee Bapoojee vs. C. Carline.

This was an action to recover from the defendant the sum of ninety-two rupees on a promissory note, in three monthly instalments of equal proportions.

The defendant stated that he was a guard on the G. I. P. Railway and had been living in the house of the plaintiff. He admitted that he had signed the note but had done so under compulsion. Defendant had been, he said, but a short time in the country and knew little of the manners of its people, and when the plaintiff insisted upon his signing the note before he left his house, and threatened if he did not do so he would have his brains knocked out, and would not be then the first European served in a similar manner, he thought it would be best for him to comply. Defendant admitted the several items in the account to the amount of eighty-five rupees and disputed the remainder. He signed the note he said also in order to get away from a house in which robberies had been frequent, and in which continual annoyances were rife.

His Honor said if the disputed items were waived, he would amend the summons to an account for goods sold and delivered, and would cancel the note.

The plaintiff having acquiesced, His Honor gave a verdict for the amount payable in instalments of eighteen rupees monthly.

POONA.

WE understand that Mr. Elliott, of the Civil Service, will be appointed Assistant Session Judge of Poona, instead of Mr. F. D. Melville, who leaves this on Monday next.—*Observer, March 28.*

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Our reporter has borrowed from the Court of Small Causes, copies of the proceedings published below, from which our readers will perceive, that Mr. Moroba Cannoba, has set at rest a puzzling question of great importance, relating to the extent of the interest of money, by referring a case to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. We consider Mr. Moroba entitled to the best thanks of the wretched debtor, for whom he has obtained a great relief in the present age of usury, and we must strongly recommend the decision of the High Court to the attention of all European and Native Courts in the Zillahs of this Presidency, as affording them an authoritative precedent for guidance, and saving them the trouble of using their discretion in various ways as occasion required, and very often in a wrong direction :—

No. 22 of 1863.

To R. H. PINHEY, Esq., Registrar to the High Court of Judicature, Appellate side, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the accompanying statement of a case decided in this Court on the 29th ultimo, and to request that under the provision of Section XIII. of Act No. XIII. of 1860, you will be pleased to lay it before the Hon'ble the High Court for its decision, on the point therein proposed.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MOROBA CANNOBA,
Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Poona, Court of Small Causes, 9th Feb. 1863.

POONA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
9th February, 1863.

Case No. 2148 of 1862.

Ramchrishna Bhut bin Bappoo Bhut. Plaintiff.
vs.
Wittoba bin Mulharjee and another. Defendants.

Claim—Rupees 106-12.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff upon a promissory note dated the 2nd Powesh Shud Shukey 1781 (26th December 1859) duly stamped, in which Rupees 34 were entered as the principal sum, and by the rate agreed therein, the interest amounted to Rupees 76-8. The claim was calculated as follows :—

Principal	Rs.	34	0 0
Interest	„	76	8 0
Total		110	8 0
Payment		3	12 0
Balance due	Rs.	106	12 0

One of the defendants, Wittoba, appeared to answer the claim, and on solemn affirmation admitted the due execution of the promissory note, but pleaded that he had only received Rs. 30, and not Rs. 34, and that he paid plaintiff Rs. 17-8, and not only Rs. 3-12. But he said he had no evidence to bring to support his pleas.

The case first came on for hearing on the 27th ultimo, and the Court postponed it to the 29th idem, to consider and decide whether interest could properly be awarded to an extent more than the principal.

It was accordingly taken up on that date, and the Court decided that it could not allow more interest than the amount of the principal. The verdict for plaintiff was for Rupees 64-4, viz. :—

Principal	Rs.	34	0 0
Interest	„	34	0 0
		68	0 0
Payment		3	12 0—64 4

The Court came to this decision, under the following grounds :—

1st.—The Court was aware of no Regulation or Act which allowed the total amount of interest to run to an indefinite extent.

2ndly.—Act No. XXVIII. of 1855, in repealing all anti-usury laws, merely declared that the rates agreed upon between contracting parties were legal.

3rdly.—Though Section XII. of Regulation V. of 1827 was repealed, the principle of the Hindoo law, restricting in ordinary cases the amount of interest to the principal sum was not, in the opinion of the Court, affected.

4thly.—By the Mohamedan law (vide Macnaghten's Principles of Mohamedan Law) it was not lawful either to give or receive interest, but by the custom of the country Mohamedans were giving and taking interest.

5thly.—By the laws of England (vide Mayne's Treatise on the Law of Damages, pages 116 and 117), the principal sum with interest in ordinary pecuniary transactions could not properly, as the Court understood it, be allowed by Courts of Justice beyond the amount of penalty specified in the written contracts, technically called bonds. This penal sum is generally not more than double the amount of the principal.

As, however, the practice in most of the Courts in the Mofussil is at variance with the decision come to by this Court, and the question is of great importance to the great class of the people coming under the head of debtor and creditor, the Court has some doubts as to the correctness of its views, and has resolved under the provisions of Section XIV. Act XLII. of 1860, to submit to the Hon'ble the High Court the following question :—

Whether the plaintiff in this case is entitled to recover more than what the Court has already awarded to him in the shape of interest.

MOROBA CANNOBA,
Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

No. 526 of 1863.—CIVIL—POONA.—TO WIT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.—To Rao Bahadoor Moroba Kanhoba, Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, Greeting. Upon reading a letter handed up to us in our said High Court, by Rao Bahadoor Moroba Kanhoba, Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, dated the 9th day of February 1863, and No. 22, in the matter of the case of Ramkrushn Bhut bin Bapoobhut, plaintiff *vs.* Vitoba bin Mulharji and another, defendants, and Proclamation having been duly made as required by Section 16 of Act 42 of 1860, and the case having this day come on before a Court, consisting of the Honorable Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honorable Mr. Justice Forbes, and the Honorable Mr. Justice Newton, it is considered that the Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court decided correctly in holding that as against a Hindoo, claiming the benefit of Hindoo law, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover interest beyond the amount of the principal sum secured by the Bond, or Promissory Note, which was the subject of the action.

Although Regulation V. of 1827 is now repealed, the Court considers that Section XII. contains what amounts to a legislative declaration, of what the Hindoo law upon this subject is, in the following words : "This Regulation is not meant to interfere with the Rules of Hindoo Law, which limits the interest of money to the amount of the principal."—Witness—Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

By the Court,
ROBERT HILL PINHEY, Registrar.

(S. S.)

ROBERT HILL PINHEY, Sealer.

23rd of March, 1862.—*Deccan Herald, March 27.*

BENGAL.

CAPTAIN W. R. TUCKER, Garrison Engineer of Fort William, has obtained leave to England on medical certificate, to proceed by the steamer of the 9th proximo; and, we believe, will be succeeded in the appointment by Lieutenant G. S. Hills, of the Engineers, at present officiating as Principal of the Civil Engineering College at the Presidency.—*Englishman, March 19.*

WE understand that the President in Council has resolved that the absentee, like the pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service shall be applied to all Uncovenanted police officers down to the grade of Assistant Superintendent, and that all officers below that grade shall be subject to any rules which may be approved by the local governments under Section XII. of Act V. of 1861, provided that such rules do not entail any additional expense on the State.—*Id.*

THE government of India is at last beginning to learn that it can get its work better and more cheaply executed by going into the open markets and there meeting its requirements, than by having costly appliances of its own. It has shown that even under Sir Charles Wood's rule it dares to fall in with public opinion, when it can. Another instance showing this, we find in news from Bombay, having regard to the probable abandonment of the dockyard, and the government looking to a private company to supply its wants. This is the age for improvements; by and bye we suppose even the Indian government will learn that its trading establishments are merely valuable in proportion to the amount of the patronage they are capable of affording.—*Id.*

MR. CARNAC, the Inspector General of the Mofussil Police, now on his inspectional tour into the interior, has been instructed by the Government of Bengal to proceed to Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, to confer with the Commissioner of that place, and with Major Rattray, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, on a certain important political subject relative to that non-regulation district. Immediately on the return of Mr. Carnac to Calcutta, the Police Act will be introduced into the district of Nuddeah and the 24-Purgunnahs. —*Hurkaru, March 19.*

At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bengal to-day, it was determined to raise the margin for loans on government securities five per cent. all round. With this exception, the bank has made no sign of reducing the current rate of interest; nor can we imagine that the above step has been taken with any further motive than that of increasing the facility of obtaining money on government paper and thereby increasing the confidence of the outside public in this species of investment. The amounts now loaned by the bank on Rs. 100 government paper is as follows :—

On 4 per cent	Rs.	95 from 90
„ 5 „	„	105 „ 100
„ 5½ „	„	110 „ 106

—*Englishman, March 20.*

IF we are to judge from the first essay of the Government in the disposal of their steam flotilla by auction sale, they will not have realised a very important sum when all shall have been got rid of. The only steamer they have yet been able to dispose of is the *Hooghly*, a sea-going vessel, which has been disposed of at auction by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., for the paltry sum of Rs. 10,000. Should all the steamers go at this rate, comparatively, the State exchequer will not be much swelled by the purchase money; which, moreover, will very soon be paid away for contract steam work.—*Id., March 21.*

THE P. & O. Company seems determined to show how far public endurance will allow of its treating passengers with impunity. A few days ago we called attention to the complaints of those per *Candia*; to-day we read those related by the passengers in the *Bengal* on her last homeward voyage. The refer to what was either a piece of gross negligence, or utter indifference—in either case of unpardonable character. It appears that a large portion of the damaged silk saved from the *Colombo* was sent home by the *Bengal*, and the result was what might have been expected—

"The stench from the decomposing Silk became most offensive, pervading every cabin in the ship, causing several of the passengers to be attacked with vomiting, and taking away all desire for food from the others."—*Id.*

THE troops of the Rajahs of Pattiala and Jheend, who joined the British Army before Delhi in 1857, and took part in the siege and capture of the city, and also the men of the Nubha contingent who were engaged with the Jullundur mutineers at Loodiana, have, through their chiefs, petitioned the government to grant them the Indian medal, and we are very glad to hear that the government has decided that they are entitled to the decoration, and has ordered the requisite medal-rolls to be sent in. As these medals will be for native Soldiers they will be engraved with their names in this country, and can be forwarded to the recipients within a fortnight; but hundreds of the British officers and men who were at Delhi, and whose medal-rolls went in five years and a half ago, have not to this moment received their decorations; nor, apparently, does any one know where they are.—*Id*

WE have to record a "great fact." The four per cents yesterday reached par. At the time of the mutinies they were down to 35 per cent discount! To what cause is this due? To any idea of an intention on the part of the Government to pay them off, or simply to the abundance of money in the market? The latter we believe to be the true solution of the problem.—*Hurkaru, March 21.*

IT is rumoured that Mr. L. Lushington, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General at Madras, is likely to be appointed Officiating Auditor and Accountant General of India at this Presidency, in the place of Mr. J. I. Harvey who retires from the 1st of May next. If our information be correct, the above-mentioned officer is to officiate only for the few remaining months of the unexpired portion of the leave of Mr. R. P. Harrison, the permanent incumbent who is now in England.—*Id.*

MADRAS

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—We regret to learn that this gentleman is again seriously indisposed, so much so that it is doubtful whether he will be able to appear in the case *Agnew v. Cherry*, which comes before the High Court this day—and in which he is engaged as leading counsel for the plaintiff.—*Times, March 24.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are informed by various communications from the Punjab, that the battles against the swarms of locusts that have infested the land have been very successful. The campaign being regularly organized and carried on with vigor, it is reasonable to suppose that something like extirpation may have been achieved. For hne district alone where the swarms were very numerous very nearly *one hundred* maunds of eggs have been collected, and seeing that each seer contains some 40,000 eggs, it will be easily understood what a number of insects in prospect have been destroyed. In Umritsur the weight of locusts destroyed is reported as *over two thousand* maunds, 400 of those go to the seer.—*Delhi Gazette, March 24.*

MAURITIUS.

SINCE the departure of the last mail, two harricanes have passed near enough to this Island to cause considerable uneasiness, but we are happy to say the injury done to the plantations has not been serious. These frequent gales, however, disturb the vegetation, and tend to retard the growth of the cane by moving it at the roots and cutting the leaves to shreds. At the beginning of January the canes were backward owing to the dry weather. In the course of January we had heavy rains with a storm which did little harm. This month the two gales of the 13th and 20th found the canes more advanced and hardly recovered from the gale of January; fortunately the wind only blew strong from one direction. If, after the last gale, dry weather had followed, the plantations would have suffered severely; but the heavy rains that have since fallen have done much to repair the injury, though we have still to contend against two enemies which again appear quite formidable. We allude to the disease in the cane and the borer.

The volent gales that have been whirling so ne r us and the news of the depressed state of the European sugar markets, have tended to render future prospects uncertain. We have yet to pass another month of the hurricane season, to add stability to the hopes for the coming crop. The plantations are rapidly recovering from the effects of the late bad weather, and, as far as can be judged at present, promise well though some reduction must be expected on the quantity compared with the previous crop, which will not be less than 320 millions of lbs.,—say 16,000 tons. But the value of our staple is lower now than it has been for years, whilst the consumption in Europe, Australia, and everywhere else is increasing. The continual application of new scientific discoveries to the manufacture of beet root sugar has no doubt diminished the cost of production and enabled the manufacturers in Europe to compete advantageously with the colonial producer from the cane; but when the two plants are compared, as regards richness in saccharine matter, there is every motive for encouragement to production here. We must introduce and apply as far as possible the same improvements and adopt the same economy as in Europe, and the expected alteration in the sugar duties in the United Kingdom will aid us towards this object.

In our last Overland we stated that it was proposed to erect a monument to our late Governor Sir W. Stevenson who was so suddenly taken from us in January last. It is painful to have to record the conduct of the Press in their violent and unfeeling opposition to this act of justice to a Governor who has rendered so many and so great services to the colony. But when the vain attempts to diminish the known merit and injure the high character of Sir William Stevenson are compared with the truthful but strong expressions in his favor from every constituted body—every formed society in Mauritius, the public abroad will not want to be told that the newspapers are not the expression of the opinions of the intelligent and educated portion of the commnnity. A considerable sum has been subscribed notwithstanding the efforts made to intimidate those inhabitants who were anxious to prove their respect and gratitude to one whose good works will long outlive the calumny and injustice of his reckless detractors.

Lady Stevenson leaves by this mail. Whilst she must have been painfully impressed in the midst of her affliction at the unfeeling attacks made in the newspapers on the late Sir W. Stevenson she must have felt not a little gratification on receiving the addresses of condolence from all the constituted bodies of the colony which addresses contain the high appreciation of the services of him who is gone. The replies to some of these addresses raise our esteem for the lady who wrote them, who by her amiable qualities and her desire to cultivate colonial society and every good and charitable work by her person and her purse, will be very long and favorably recollected in this colony. May every happiness attend her and her infant child, and may she live to see justice done to departed worth by the colonists of Mauritius!

The late gales have been far more destructive to property and shipping at Reunion than in Mauritius. The gale of the 20th February caused serious damage on land and sea. Almost all the principal bridges and jetties were carried away, a number of buildings public and private seriously injured and several vessels damaged. The *Hypolyte Brahier* and the *Marie Sarah* which put to sea on the 13th had not been heard of on the 24th February. The *Neptune* left for Mauritius on the 19th and has not since been heard of. The *Rosalie* and *Richard Le Noir* have been abandoned by their crews and were drifted to sea. Among other buildings a large iron foundery was completely destroyed. The plantations generally had been badly treated, and independent of this the disease and the borer were busy at their destructive work. Provisions of all kinds had augmented in price and commerce had been seriously affected. The next news we shall receive from our neighbours will contain correct details as to the extent of the disasters, but we know enough to say that the position of Reunion was never more critical.

We have had to deplore another wreck which this time took place at the entrance of our harbour. Several vessels arriving on the 10th February at a time when the weather was very threatening, every effort was made with the two tug steamers to tow them to safe anchorage inside the harbour. The last of these vessels was the *Duke of Malakoff* and as she was in tow of one of the steamers after dark with very bad weather she touched on a reef and could not be removed. The next day her position became more precarious and she was finally abandoned by the crew and became a complete wreck. A considerable portion of the cargo was saved and salvage has been awarded to the salvors. The wreck realized 915 drs. Our Tug boats are not of sufficient force to be useful in heavy weather. Another vessel the *Ebba Brahe* narrowly escaped the same accident a few days afterwards.—*Overland Commercial Gazette, March 6.*

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

(From Second Edition of the Times, March 3.)

PRINCE ALFRED.

The following telegram has been received, dated Malta, March 2, 9-30 A.M. :—

"Prince Alfred is progressing favourably."

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

COLOGNE, *March 2*, 11-26 A.M.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra left here at 10 o'clock this morning.

The British Consul and numbers of English residents in the towns of the Rhine Provinces were present at the station.

Her Royal Highness was greeted with repeated hurrahs, and was presented with a bouquet by an English lady.

BRUSSELS, *March 2.*

The Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the members of her family and by her suite, arrived here at about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Her RoyalHighness was received with great ceremony by the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the burgomaster of Brussels, and the English and Danish Ambassadors.

The Royal party and suite were afterwards conducted in ten state carriages through the city to the Palace.

The weather was magnificent, and an immense crowd assembled along the route, the windows commanding which were also crowded.

There will be a State dinner at the Palace this evening.

The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived here this morning and was received at the railway terminus by the Count of Flanders and the Prussian Minister.

His Royal Highness paid a visit to the King this morning.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, *March 2.*

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day says :—

"Some journals have published disquieting news respecting the disposition of foreign Powers, and especially that of France, on the Polish question. We are enabled, from authentic information, to state that the news in question is entirely groundless. According to communications from the foreign representatives at the Prussian Court, and those of Prussia abroad, whatever there was that might have given rise to a conflict has disappeared."

The same journal stigmatizes as inventions the news that Count Eulenberg and Herr von Muhler were opposed to the Convention with Russia, and that Herr von Bismark-Schonhausen had ever tendered his resignation.

POLAND.

VIENNA, *March 2.*

The semi-official *General Correspondenz* of to-day says :—

"Since the Polish insurrection has, by the Convention between Russia and Prussia, become an European question the other Powers will diplomatically intervene in favour of Poland."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

SOSNOWICE, *March 1.*

Langiewicz, with 6,000 of his followers, arrived at Zombkowitz early this morning.

An engagement took place between his forces and the Russian troops, in which the latter were totally defeated.

WARSAW, *March 1, Evening.*

Yesterday about 80 persons assembled in the Herrenstrasse, preparatory to joining the insurgents. They were attacked by the police, and after several shots had been fired from an adjoining house were compelled to take to flight. In the struggle one of the townspeople was killed. No further disturbance took place, and perfect tranquillity now reigns in Warsaw.

BRESLAU, *March 2.*

Travellers arrived here report that another victory has been gained by a body of 4,000 Poles near Myskow.

The Russians who were defeated were proceeding from Czenstochau to Zombkowitz to reinforce the troops attacked at the latter place by the insurgents.

Many of the Russian wounded have been brought to the railway terminus at Myskowicz.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *March 2, 3 35 P.M.*

The Bourse has been firm.

Rentes closed at 70f. 5c. for the new account, or 30c. higher than on Saturday. Rentes in liquidation were quoted 69f. 75c.

SPAIN.

MADRID, *March 1, Evening.*

Up to the present time the efforts of the Marquis Duero to form a new Ministry have not been attended with success.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, *March 2.*

The Bavarian Diet was dissolved to-day, as it was not considered likely that certain Bills could be discussed before the expiration of the present legislative Session.

The King in his speech expressed his thanks to the representatives for the zeal they had displayed, not only for the interests of Bavaria, but for those of Germany.

THE BRAZILIAN MAIL.

LISBON, *March 2.*

The Royal Mail steamer Oneida, from the Brazils, has arrived here, and will leave at 1 P. M. to-day for Southampton, with 81 passengers, 250 packages of tobacco, 194 packages of sundries, and 2,561*l.* in specie.

(PER ONEIDA, *via* LISBON.)

RIO JANEIRO, *Feb, 8.*

Exchange on London, 27¼. Coffee, good first, 7,300 reis; shipments since the departure of the last steamer, 42,550 bags, of which 24,450 are for the Channel; stock, 80,000 bags. Freights, 45s. to 50s.

Exchange on London at Bahia was quoted 27¼ to 28. Cottons, 19,000 to 21,000 reis. Sugars, white, 25,000; browns, 1,900.

At Pernambuco exchange on London was quoted 27½ to 27¾. Sugars, white, 2,800 to 3,000; browns 2,000 to 2,100. Cottons, 17,200 to 17,800.

The Messageries Imperialet steamer Bearn left Pernambuco on the 11th ult. for Bahia.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, *Jan. 24.*

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM SUEZ.)

The Duke of Newcastle's despatches are causing considerable Parliamentary discussion.

COCHIN CHINA.

POINT DE GALLE, *Feb.* 15.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM SUEZ.)

News received here from Saigon announces that the native governor of the province of Viltolony had received orders to make war upon the French, but had put himself under their protection.

The French settlement was considered safe.

SOUTHAMPTON, *March 2.*

The Ceylon, in coming up the river, and when about half-a-mile from the docks, went ashore at high water. She is about six feet deep in the mud. Some steamtugs will endeavour to get her off with to-morrow morning's tide, but it is considered doubtful if she will come off without discharging some portion of her cargo. It is not anticipated that she will sustain the least damage.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *March 3.*

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an account of the reception of Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Ambassador, by the Emperor.

Senor Isturitz, in remitting his credentials, said—

"It will be my mission to strengthen the ties which unite the two nations who are made to love and esteem one another. If I succeed, I hope to obtain the good will of your Majesty."

The Emperor replied :—

"I have never been otherwise than highly satisfied with the distinguished personages whom the Queen of Spain has sent as her Ambassadors. I do not doubt that you will follow the example of your predecessors. I entertain sincere wishes for the happiness of the Queen and the greatness of Spain, and I shall always be happy to maintain the most friendly relations with the Government of the Queen."

SPAIN.

MADRID, *March 2, Evening.*

The Marquis of Duero has failed to form a new Ministry, on account of his political programme.

Marshal Narvaez has again been summoned to the Queen's presence.

It is asserted that he has prepared a Ministerial combination, and that the appointment of its members will be announced in to-morrow's *Gazette.*

ROME.

ROME, *Feb.* 28.

Cardinal Antonelli has tendered his resignation; but the Pope has not yet come to any resolution upon the subject.

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, *March 2.*

The Messageries Imperiales steamer Cambodge, with the India and China mails, arrived at Suez yesterday.

The Labourdonnais left Alexandria to-day with the same for Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, *Jan.* 24.

The total amount of gold shipped since the departure of the last mail amounts to 124,750 oz. Trade quiet. Exchange higher.

SOUTHAMPTON, *March 3.*

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ceylon, assisted by steam tugs, came off the mud at high water, and is now in the Docks. She has sustained no damage.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FROM THE 15TH PROXIMO.—A large commodious and airy Upper Storied House, with Godown and Stable, situated No. 4 Bake house Lane, Rampart Row, well adopted for an Office or Bank, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

23rd March 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious, and airy HOUSE, situated at Hormusjee Bomonjee Lane, near the Town Barracks, suitable for a large Office. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOOLLENWALLA, next to Dr. Dallas, Solicitor's Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A fast sailing Pleasure or Cargo Boat, about 20 Tons, built of Teakwood and Copper fastened, the model of Country Fishing Boat. She answers well for Coasting.

One Life Boat, (English-built) Copper fastened.
One English-built Gig, Copper fastened, 24 feet by 4½ feet.
One Cutter, Teak-built, 23 feet by 7 feet.

Apply to G. F. POULIER, Rope Walk Lane, Fort, near David Sassoon's Office.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Baudora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianotorte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of bran-new one two and three inch Pine Boards, at Rs. 10 per 100 superficial feet; and Boat Oars, of all sizes at 4 as. per feet, Coir Mattings, single and double, 60 by 63 feet. Price moderate, apply to SORABJEE RUTTONJEE & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at G. BURSTALL & Co.'s Chinchpoogly, Yellow, white, and salt water bar soap, also scented Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Dart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Gunpowder, Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping, Stop and Bib Brass Cocks.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort

FOR SALE.—A large handsome eight-day CLOCK, by *Parkinson and Fradsham*, Change Alley, London, shewing correct time, and chiming at every quarter, half and three quarters of an hour. Price moderate. Apply to KAZEE KASSIM MAHRY, Second Moonshee, Persian Department, Secretariat.

POWERFUL WINCH FOR SALE, capable of lifting 40 tons, treble power, with Iron blocks and purchase chain to match. Apply to Captain GALLOWAY, Ship *Frenchmen*, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF HORSES FROM ALEPPO. —RUSTOMJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., beg to advise their constituents of the arrival of the valuable Arab Horses per Steamer *Coringa* previously advertised. Purchasers requiring really superior animals should inspect the batch immediately.

Girgaum Road, 21st March 1863.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of an infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	3 10
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...
20½	Pannah ..... „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor ..... „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khordee ..... „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... „	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ... „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munnar ..... „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ... „	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee ..... „	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½